CALFED Bay-Delta Program Project Information Form
Watershed Program - Full Proposal Cover Sheet

Attach to the cover of full proposal. All applicants must fill out this Information Form for their proposal. Failure to answer these questions and include them with the application will result in the application being considered nonresponsive and not considered for funding.

1. Full Proposal Title: **San Francisquito Creek Watershed Enhancement Program**
Concept Proposal Title/Number: **San Francisquito Creek Watershed Enhancement Program**
Applicant: **Bay Area Action + Peninsula Conservation Center Foundation**
Applicant Name: **Pat Showalter, Coordinator, San Francisquito Creek Watershed Coordinated Resource Management and Planning (CRMP)**
Applicant Mailing Address: **3921 East Bayshore Road, Palo Alto CA 94303-4303**
Applicant Telephone: **650-962-9876 x304** Applicant Fax: **650-962-8234**
Applicant Email: **crmp@pccf.org**

2. Type of Project: Indicate the primary topic for which you are applying (check only one)

__ _Assessment	_____Monitoring
_____Capacity Building	__**X**__Outreach
___Education	_____ Planning
_____Implementation	_____ Research

3. Type of Applicant:

_____Academic Institution/University	__**X**__Non-Profit
_____Federal Agency	_____Private party
_____Joint Venture	_____State Agency
_____Local Government	_____Tribe or Tribal Government

4. Location: San Francisquito Creek Watershed in San Mateo and Santa Clara County

What major watershed is the project primarily located in:
_____Klamath River (Coast and Cascade Ranges)
_____Sacramento River (Coast, Cascade and Sierra Ranges)
_____San Joaquin River (Coast and Sierra Ranges)
__**X**__Bay-Delta (Coast and Sierra Ranges)
_____Southern CA (Coast and Sierra Ranges)
_____Tulare Basin (Coast, Sierra and Tehachapi Ranges)

5. Amount of funding requested: $250,225_____
Cost share/in-kind partners? __X___Yes _____No
Identify partners and amount contributed by each:

- Oakland Museum is contributing $6,500 to manage the creek map project.
- BAA+PCCF is contributing $1,000 for printing and $158, 260 in salaries. Much of this salary cost is contributed by donations from local government agencies (City of Palo Alto, City of Menlo Park, Santa Clara Valley Water District and others).
- Volunteer hours in the creek are valued at $25,200. Ten dollars per hours was used as the volunteer rate.
- In-kind Staff time contributions of CRMP Participants is valued at $8,750.
- Total Match Contribution of $199,710

6. Have you received funding from CALFED before? _____Yes __**X**_No
   If yes, identify project title and source of funds:

By signing below, the applicant declares the following:

1. The truthfulness of all representations in their proposal
2. The individual signing this form is entitled to submit the application on behalf of the applicant (if the applicant is an entity or an organization)
3. The person submitting the application has read and understood the conflict of interest and confidentiality discussion in the Watershed Program Proposal Solicitation Package and waives any and all rights to privacy and confidentiality of the proposal on behalf of the applicant, to the extent provided in the Proposal Solicitation Package.

_____

Printed name of applicant

_____

Signature of applicant

- **Describe your project, its underlying assumptions, expected outcomes, timetable for completion, and general methodology or process.**

(3 pages)

Through the proposed project, BAA+PCCF's San Francisquito Creek CRMP will increase its effective leadership in the community by:
• updating its *Draft* Watershed Management Plan
• expanding its community education, outreach, and monitoring program, and
• contracting the production of a "Creek and Watershed Map of Palo Alto and South Peninsula."

The San Francisquito CRMP will increase its ability to coordinate and facilitate resource-management efforts within the watershed among local, regional, state, and federal agencies and organizations by:
• more effectively educating and engaging citizens in the management process and
• giving these citizens the "tools" they need to make good decisions regarding watershed management and conservation.

Task One is updating the *Draft* Watershed Management Plan.

Description: San Francisquito Creek CRMP released a Draft Water Management Plan (DWMP) in 1997. The plan outlines goals and priorities for the watershed according to the six task forces: Natural Resources, Pollution Prevention, Flood and Erosion Control, Land Use, Social Issues, and Education and Outreach. The plan guides the CRMP's continued collaboration. Although parts of the plan have been implemented, many significant new developments have taken place during the past five years, which the DWMP team could not have foreseen when they were writing the plan. For example, a flood of record occurred in February 1998, Chinese Mitten Crabs have infested the creek, and a Joint Powers Authority for San Francisquito Creek was formed in 1999. It is important that the plan reflect recently discovered threats to watershed health, recently developed watershed management strategies, as well as recent accomplishments and other changes. Having an updated plan will assist community leadership in setting priorities for the creek.

Assumptions: Having a DWMP helps decision-makers, citizens and agency staff members maintain a healthy sustainable natural resource system. Recommendations are intended for use as technical and educational resource for landowners and managers in the watershed who want to help ensure the long-term protection of the soil, water, and other natural resources of the watershed.

In order to keep the system in balance, land use and land management decisions must be made with full knowledge of the likely long-term results of those decisions. Establishment of a goal-oriented management program can prevent problems before they occur, and will result in much less expensive and much more efficient use of community energy. This type of watershed planning is intended more as preventive maintenance than as an "after the fact" clean-up or mitigation program. Preventive care is the least burdensome and least expensive way of keeping a watershed healthy. With increasing population and diversity of land use in the watershed, systems management becomes more necessary in order to decrease negative impacts of human activities and to increase positive impacts. Updating the draft plan will enable decision-makers to make the best choices related to the watershed.

A Watershed Management Plan will be the outcome of this project and it will be completed in about 18 months through the following process. We will use the same successful process that enabled us to produce the original DWMP. We will convene DWMP task forces to work on their focus areas following mission, priorities, goals, and projects for each area. A paid coordinator will consolidate the work of the task forces, and a consultant will present the draft plan to the jurisdictions and the public for comments and input and host public workshops and forums to allow the widest participation possible. We will also circulate the plan directly to the leadership in our member jurisdictions. The task forces will review all recommendations effectiveness and completeness and advise the coordinator of final revisions.

Task 2 is conducting educational outreach within the community to develop and team of sub watershed stewards – citizen streamkeepers.

Description**:** Initiate the development and implementation of the San Francisquito Creek Stewardship Program and Streamkeepers Program, a watershed-wide outreach and education program that will educate the community about the importance of creek health, build local involvement, increase watershed awareness, encourage stewardship activities, and expand public support for watershed management.
The program centerpiece will be Saturday workdays involving members of the community at-large, watershed residents, local businesses, and local schools. Workdays will focus on one of the following activities: creek clean ups, removal of non-native invasive plant species, or native plant revegetation. This program will also link with other environmental education programs through the Midpeninsula Environmental Educators Alliance (MEEA).

Another means by which this program will increase watershed awareness is by offering school presentations on and fieldtrips to San Francisquito Creek. Through hands-on action, students will learn about the importance of maintaining a healthy creek and riparian corridor and learn about what they can do to help prevent its degradation.

Assumptions. The purpose of land stewardship is to protect and enhance natural resources in order to maintain the long-term integrity of the land. By considering long-term effects, a community can avoid or minimize possible negative environmental results of land-use decisions. Providing better quality information and better access to information will assist land users and managers in making these decisions. A community that is highly aware of its watershed's conditions and trends is more likely to manage the watershed in a responsible, thoughtful, and sustainable manner.

A recent study[1] of the environmental knowledge of adults pointed out that just 23% of Americans know[2] that runoff pollution is now the number one cause of water pollution in the United States. Moreover, the same data revealed that just two out of five Americans could select the correct definition of a watershed.[3] This points to a general lack of watershed awareness that this program will address. Education about the watershed can help people better understand how they impact the watershed – land and water quality – and the people downstream from them. This project will help people understand what they can do personally and as part of the community, to improve environmental quality and also see their real connection to the natural world.

Outcomes of this project will be: 1000 volunteers recruited, 12 citizen streamkeepers trained, 45 workdays organized, 20 classrooms involved, and 3000 total volunteer hours. This will be completed over three years using the following process. This program will also establish the Streamkeepers Program, a citizen-monitoring and stewardship training program for watershed residents and community leaders. This program will increase community participation and improve creek-related decision-making on the part of watershed residents. Trained creek stewards or streamkeepers will be a resource to their neighborhood, their community, and the creek as they document changes in the watershed.

Task 3 is the research, production and distribution of a double-sided Creek and Watershed Map of Palo Alto and South Peninsula.

Description**:** This up-to-date and easy-to-use map will provide public access to information about the urban watershed. Many agencies can use these maps to facilitate public understanding of the watershed, while citizens can use them to locate former stream courses in their neighborhoods and follow a stream's entire course via the creek bed, channels, storm drains, and canals, from its headwaters to the Bay. The map will also be used as part of BAA+PCCF's environmental education curriculum on school fieldtrips and in classroom presentations.

The map will be the first-ever published compilation of pre-and post-development hydrology of this area and will be the only published map showing the current configuration of the storm-drain system on a watershed scale. Data shown on the map will be thoroughly researched and documented[4].

The map will depict the surface water and hydrology of Palo Alto and the South Peninsula. Side one will be a creek and watershed map showing pre-and post-development hydrologic features and hydrologic points of interest at a scale of approximately 1:26,000. Side two will feature a shaded relief map of the watershed of San Francisquito Creek, and will include the text for the points of interest marked on both sides and other graphic images such as photographs and historical maps that pertain to the hydrologic history of the area.

Assumptions: Using graphics of varying kinds to communicate watershed conservation concepts is highly successful in building knowledge and support. Even though public policy is more and more geared to watershed approaches, only a small fraction of the public has any idea what those policies are addressing. Because of this, constituency and public support is not only lost, but also never really rallied.
The maps are powerful tools for teaching urban runoff pollution prevention. The maps can be used as a springboard for discussion of community issues such as creek restoration, flood control and the changes that have taken place in the natural watershed as a result of development.

A 2 sided, 24"x36" Creek and Watershed Map of Palo Alto and the South Peninsula will be the outcome of this project, it will take two years to complete and will use the following process.
Process. A Mylar base map will be prepared. Negatives will be customized, spliced, and trimmed. A positive-read Mylar map will then be prepared. The base map will be computerized, research data will be compiled and registered to the computerized base map. Final maps will be printed by color lithography.

---

[1] Conducted by the National Environmental Education and Training Foundation and Roper Starch Worldwide
[2] in a multiple choice quiz format with four prospective answers
[3] in a similar format with four prospective answers
[4] will be available upon request

2. Describe your qualifications and readiness to implement the proposed project. ***(2 pages)***

a. Describe the level of institutional structure, ability and experience to administer funds and conduct the project. Identify the fiscal agent responsible for handling the funds.

Bay Area Action (BAA), located in the heart of Silicon Valley, recently celebrated its tenth anniversary as a nonprofit environmental-education and community-action organization. Founded by International Earth Day 1990 staff and volunteers inspired by that effort, BAA embodies the ethic of "thinking globally and acting locally" through its special blend of community and citizen involvement. BAA's mission has been: "to help people discover and strengthen their connection with the natural environment through education and hands-on, action-oriented community activities. The Peninsula Conservation Center Foundation (PCCF) currently hosts nine organizations in its environmental center, and has offered "incubator services" to dozens of start-up nonprofits over the past 30 years, with 70 successful spin-off organizations to its credit. The PCCF enjoys a significant level of success building and managing coalitions, linking nonprofit and for-profit efforts through its board of directors, and the involvement of business, scientific, and community leaders. The PCCF's mission has been: "to bring people, information, and ideas together to create Bay Area sustainable communities."

After a two-year process of exploration, BAA and the PCCF realized that merging could only improve our effectiveness in working for our local communities and the environment. Our boards each voted unanimously for merger in August, and an executive team of three people has been leading our combined organizations through the early stages of our merger process. With the combined resources of two organizations, which bring together 40 years' worth of experience with environmental programs, our capacity for managing the activities of the CalFed proposal have grown. We have increased our administrative capacity, our financial structures, and our executive oversight capacity, while also expanding our staff.

b. Describe technical support available (including support needed for environmental compliance and permitting) to begin and complete the project in a timely manner.

The experience and demonstrated commitment of the proposed personnel will enable the completion of this project in a timely, cost-effective manner, and will ensure that the outcome meets all stated goals. One of the functions of the San Francisquito Creek CRMP is to provide for the transfer of technology and exchange of technical expertise. Many CRMP Steering Committee members are professionals in diverse fields such as botany, hydrology, fisheries biology, environmental review, etc.

San Francisquito Creek CRMP Steering Committee

Keith Anderson served a career as a biologist for the California Department of Fish and Game. In retirement, he has founded Streams for Tomorrow, an organization dedicated toward preserving Santa Clara County streams.
Phil Bobel is the water quality manager for the City of Palo Alto. He also chairs the Santa Clara Basin Watershed Management Initiative and serves on the BAA+PCCF Board.
Geoff Brosseau is an environmental engineer specializing in water resource management. As a PCCF board member, he serves as the liaison between the CRMP process and the PCCF Board. He spearheads the Long-term Monitoring and Assessment Plan Workgroup.
Philippe Cohen is the director of the Jasper Ridge Biological Preserve of Stanford University. He has been a strong supporter of the CRMP process since its beginning
Cynthia D'Agosta is the Executive Director of the San Francisquito Creek Joint Powers Authority.
Marjorie DeStaebler is a science teacher and community activist. She represents the Town of Portola Valley on the Steering Committee and participates in the CRMP's volunteer water quality monitoring program.
Dianne Dryer is the Environmental Coordinator for the City of Menlo Park. She also serves as the staff for the San Francisquito Creek Coordinating Committee, the group that is developing a JPA for San Francisquito Creek.
Sara Duckler is an engineer with the Santa Clara Valley Water District Flood Prevention Program. She represents the Water District on the Steering Committee and the Flood Control and Erosion Task Force.
Susan Fizzell is the Education and Outreach Coordinator for the CRMP. She runs the volunteer program.
July Fulton is an environmental engineer with the Stanford Linear Accelerator and serves on the Long-term Monitoring and Assessment Plan Workgroup.
Jerry Hearn is a teacher and environmental activist. He has served on the San Mateo County Fish & Wildlife Advisory Commission and the board of Environmental Volunteers for many years. He recently became the president of the BAA+PCCF Board.
Sam Herzberg is a planner with the County of San Mateo. He was instrumental in founding the CRMP and provides our communications link with the San Mateo Board of Supervisors. Mr. Herzberg is active in statewide salmonid preservation efforts and the FishNet 4C Program.
Michael Hogan, is a landscape gardener that manages CRMP's Native Plant Nursery.

Jim Johnson is the Streamkeeper for the San Francisquito Creek CRMP. Mr. Johnson has championed preservation efforts for San Francisquito Creek since 1988.
Mary Kenney, has been involved in the CRMP process for many years as a volunteer and CRMP staff assistant. She currently serves on Menlo Park's Environmental Commission.
Glenis Koehne represents Stanford Management Company on the Steering Committee. Stanford is the largest single land-owner in the watershed, owning approximately one-third of the watershed. Ms. Koehne promotes best management practices on Stanford lands.
Marty Laporte is an environmental engineer for Stanford's Utilities Department. She has spearheaded important improvements to the stream, such as the installation of a fish ladder to open up a 3 mile reach of spawning and rearing habitat.
Trish Mulvey is an environmental activist who helped found the CRMP. She represents CLEAN South Bay on the Steering Committee and represents CRMP on the Santa Clara Basin Watershed Management Initiative.
Christopher Richard, Associate Curator of Aquatic Biology, Oakland Museum of California will oversee map preparation and coordinate the activities of his team that has successfully produced three other maps in this series.
Margaret Roper is a wildlife Biologist for the California Department of Fish and Game.
Pat Showalter is the coordinator of the San Francisquito Creek CRMP process. She worked for the USGS as a hydrologist and serves on Mountain View's Environmental Planning Commission.
Matt Stoecker is a fisheries biologist and life long resident of the watershed. He chairs the Steelhead Task Force.Pat Showalter, CRMP Coordinator, (bio) will serve as project manager. She will oversee….

c. List any previous projects of this type you or your partners have implemented, funded either by CALFED or other programs.

The CRMP produced a watershed poster in 1994 that features an artistic interpretation of a portion of the watershed. Funding for this project was a collaborative effort through about 15 different local government grants and private donations. 20,000 copies were distributed to the community.

The Draft Watershed Management Plan produced in 1997 was funded by a number of local government grants and private donations. Over 1,000 copies of the DWMP were distributed to agency staff, watershed stakeholders, and other local organizations. Though the plan is now almost five years old, copies are still made available to the public.

The Santa Clara Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program (SCVURPPP) has funded our work in community education and outreach focused on pollution prevention in the Santa Clara County portion of the San Francisquito Creek Watershed. The San Mateo Countywide Stormwater Pollution Prevention Program (STOPPP) has funded our community education and outreach work focused on pollution prevention in the San Mateo County portion of the San Francisquito Creek Watershed. With the support of these programs over the past two years, CRMP's education and outreach events have connected with many segments of the community. For instance over 500 volunteers have contributed over 1,500 hours toward creek clean-ups, non-native invasive plant species removal, and native revegetation projects.

The City of San Jose's Environmental Services Department has funded the establishment and staffing of CRMP's Native Plant Nursery. CRMP staff members collect native plant seeds from within the watershed, and propagate plants from these seeds in the nursery. These plants are used in revegetation projects, and are also given to creekside residents for bank-stabilization purposes

The California Department of Fish and Game funded a study to assess barriers to fish migration in the Bear Creek Sub-basin of the San Francisquito Creek watershed, and the Packard Foundation also funded a three-year water-quality monitoring study in the sub-basin.

The Oakland Museum of California received grant funding and donations to fund the research, production, and distribution of three other maps in the series of San Francisco Bay Watershed maps. These maps cover Oakland-Berkeley, Hayward-San Leandro, and Fremont. The Oakland-Berkeley map is in its third printing.

3. Provide a completed budget cost sheet and describe the basis for determining project costs, including comparisons with other similar projects, salary comparisons, and other listed costs. Include all costs of environmental compliance, such as CEQA and/or NEPA, and permits. Describe how the approach to achieving the stated goals of the project demonstrates an effective cost relative to its anticipated benefits. *(2 pages) (See attached)*

4. Describe the technical feasibility of the proposed project. ***(2 pages)***

- **Describe any similarity to previously implemented successful projects in this community or elsewhere.**

In 1996, CRMP researched, developed, and distributed the DWMP. Our process for updating it will be very similar. The community education and outreach component of this project compares closely with similar work this project has conducted since 1993 to increase watershed awareness and support for watershed planning. In addition, the CRMP has employed an Operations Manager or Streamkeeper since 1995. He is inundated with requests to share his knowledge of watershed conservation practices with members of the community. By training other creek stewards in those practices, the community will have neighborhood "streamkeepers" who can answer questions and be a resource to the community.

Beginning in 1993, the team consisting of Oakland Museum of California, William Lettis and Associates, and San Francisco Estuary Institute began the project of researching, producing, and distributing watershed maps for the San Francisco Bay Area. The technical feasibility of successfully researching, producing, and distributing the *Creek and Watershed Map of Palo Alto and the South Peninsula* is good because three other maps in the same series have already been produced, and one of the maps is in its third printing. Most of the proposed personnel involved with the map production participated in the creation of the previous three maps *Creek and Watershed Map of Oakland and Berkeley, Creek and Watershed Map of Hayward and San Leandro,* and *Creek and Watershed Map of Fremont and Vicinity.*

- **If the project proposes a new approach or new method with a high likelihood of adding new knowledge and or techniques, or with the potential to fill identified gaps in existing knowledge, describe how it will do so, and what monitoring components will provide substantiation of results.**

This project will utilize watershed management and conservation approaches that have been successful in other regions, but have not yet been implemented in this area.

Enlisting and training local members of the community, including creekside residents and others who live in the watershed, to become creek stewards, or streamkeepers, will improve watershed awareness and promote conservation practices. Citizen involvement in this program will foster support for watershed planning at the grassroots.

The Master Streamkeeper performs proactive, watershed reconnaissance activities such as:

- recording locations of homeless encampments, and levels of associated trash and debris (shopping carts, bicycles, mattresses, etc.)
- recording locations of non-native invasive plant species infestations
- recording locations of denuded creekbanks
- recording evidence of yard waste or other dumping, and
- looking for other conditions that may contribute to flooding or poor water quality.

He then reports concerns and violations to the appropriate authorities.

The new approach will assemble a force of citizen streamkeepers who are interested and dedicated to promoting creek stewardship in their neighborhoods and communities. Because the Master Streamkeeper has only a limited amount of time to dedicate to this activity, this project will increase the area of the watershed covered. Citizen streamkeepers will report problems and concerns to the Master Streamkeeper who will contact the appropriate authorities. This will increase CRMP's effectiveness and add to the body of knowledge with regard to sources of erosion and pollution. This network will also expand watershed awareness in the community as the citizen streamkeepers will become a valuable resource for their neighborhood and their community

c. Explain how the finished project will be maintained as necessary, and to what degree it may require continued funding from outside the community.

The finished project will result in two finished products: an updated Watershed Management Plan and a two-sided map entitled "Creek and Watershed Map of Palo Alto and South Peninsula." These two products do not require maintenance.

The third product will be of the education and outreach program. This program began in 1996 and will continue into the unforeseeable future. After the three-year project period, the program will be maintained by other funding sources.

After the initial phase of the project, the costs are relatively low to maintain the systems in place. We will seek ongoing private foundation money as well as government and business support for this work. As our network of involved citizens grows, so does our access to other organizations and community entities

5. Describe how the monitoring component of the project will help determine the effectiveness of project implementation and assist the project proponent and CALFED with adaptive management processes. ***(3 pages)***

a. Identify performance measures appropriate for the stated goals and objectives of the project.

Aside from having a finished product, we will know that Task One is a success when the following milestones have been reached:

- A Technical Advisory Committee of the San Francisquito Creek Watershed CRMP Steering Committee will have been convened to establish new goals and priorities
- The updated draft will be circulated to relevant agency jurisdictions and community groups
- The finalized plan will be printed, loaded on the website, and distributed to relevant agency jurisdictions and community groups.

We'll know that Task Two is a success when the following milestones have been reached:

- 1,000 volunteers have participated in the program
- 3,000 volunteer hours have been logged
- 12 citizen Streamkeeper have been recruited and trained
- a survey of program participants has been conducted

Twice a year, as part of the education and outreach program, program participants are surveyed and asked to describe their experience with the program. The survey results inform program goals and are used to fine tune the program. This is an effective tool in helping the program do its best to meet the needs of the community. Those survey results are used to adaptively manage the program.

Aside from having a finished product, we'll know that Task Three is a success when the following milestones have been reached:

- The map has been researched and compiled
- 2,000 copies will be available for sale at strategic points throughout the Bay Area

b. Describe how this project will coordinate with and support other local and regional monitoring efforts.

Task One, updating the Draft Watershed Management Plan, will coordinate with and support the monitoring efforts of the signatory agencies that are part of the CRMP process (**See Appendix**). The updated Draft Watershed Management Plan will provide a clear description of policies that need to be informed with data. Consequently, the DWMP will help guide what needs to be monitored and set priorities for the most important things to monitor. Additionally, the DWMP will provide important background that will provide context in which watershed management decisions will be made. Over 1,000 copies of the DWMP have been distributed, and local decision-makers, staff members, and environmental groups have used the plan. It has been used locally as a model for groups such as the Santa Clara Basin Watershed Management Initiative. It has also received attention nationally from the US Environmental Protection Agency and the US Geological Survey.

Task Two: implementing an education and outreach program, will coordinate with and support the monitoring efforts of the Santa Clara Valley Basin Watershed Management Initiative, the Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Plan, the San Mateo Countywide Stormwater Pollution Prevention Program, and with the Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Task Three: having a publicly accessible depiction of the cachements that drain to each outfall will be an asset to public works and environmental compliance staff as they work to research the sources of water pollution flowing to the creek. These maps can help local governmental agencies and staff track down the source(s) of urban runoff, the biggest contributor to water pollution in the United States.

- **Provide a description of any citizen monitoring programs that will be part of this project.**

The Streamkeepers Program is a citizen monitoring-and-stewardship training program for watershed residents and community leaders. This program will train members of the community how to recognize signs of a healthy or unhealthy creek ecosystem. For instance, they will learn about streambank erosion, illegal dumping of yard waste and chemicals, other sources of pollution (homeless encampments, urban runoff, contributing factors to increased flood risk (when it a log jam a threat? when is a logjam good habitat?), and native and non-native plant species. Increased community participation will encourage better creek-related decision-making on the part of watershed residents. Trained creek stewards or streamkeepers will be a resource to their neighborhood, their community, and the creek as they will document changes in the watershed.

- **What monitoring protocols will be used, and are they widely accepted as standard protocols?**

The CRMP will host a series of citizen-streamkeeper training workshops where participants will receive a Streamkeeper Guide that will contain information and materials needed to be a successful creek steward. As the streamkeepers are trained, they will be assigned stretches of the creek, for which they will be responsible. They will be given a checklist to refer to as they make their visual assessment of the creek and its condition. When their reconnaissance has been completed, they will contact the Master Streamkeeper to report any actions that need to be taken. These practices have been used in the past with great success. This procedure is widely accepted as a standard protocol.

- **Describe how the type and manner of data collection and analysis will be useful for informing local decision making?**

The information that is collected as a result of the citizen streamkeeper program will be compiled and given to city and agency staff with jurisdiction in the watershed through the CRMP process. The CRMP Steering Committee is comprised of representatives of all of the jurisdictions and other stakeholders in the watershed. The CRMP Process is an ideal way to distribute this kind of information. CRMP Steering Committee will then take the info back to their respective agency with recommendations for action.

6. **If this project is to develop specific watershed conservation, maintenance or restoration actions, describe the scientific basis for the action(s) described in the proposal. Include the following:*(2 pages)***

d. Any assessment of watershed condition(s) that has already been developed by you or others.

The DWMP was written in 1996 and distributed in 1997. It outlines the CRMP process, states draft Planning Goals and Proposed Actions to implement the goals, outlines accomplishments of the San Francisquito Creek CRMP process, and lists opportunities for stakeholder involvement.

The San Francisquito Creek CRMP's Long Term Monitoring and Assessment Plan provides a background to monitoring and assessment within the watershed. It lays out key questions, guiding principle and objectives. It also includes matrixes that outline current, potential, and historical monitoring and assessment studies and study descriptions.

The Santa Clara Basin Watershed Management Initiative's Watershed Characteristics Report describes the physical and political characteristics of the San Francisquito Creek watershed.

The San Francisquito Creek Bank Stabilization and Revegetation Master Plan prepared by Royston, Hamamoto, Alley, and Abbey assesses existing conditions of the San Francisquito Creek and makes recommendations on proposed projects to improve bank stability and native plant cover.

e. Previous assessment(s) used to establish your project goals and objectives, or to inform the basic assumptions of your proposal.

The Draft Watershed Management Plan and Long Term Monitoring and Assessment Plan are two assessments used to establish the goals and objectives of this project.

The Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program NPDES Permit has also been used to determine project goals and objectives.

f. A description of the scientific assumptions used to develop the project goals, objectives and proposed actions, and the degree to which those assumptions are widely accepted (both in the science community as a whole, and in the watershed community).

The agencies and organizations working together toward the goal of watershed management represent a wide cross-section of the regulatory, governmental, academic, and social interests in the community. The San Francisquito Creek CRMP involves 23 agencies and organizations (see Appendix A). The San Francisquito Creek Joint Powers Authority is a governmental body that represents the jurisdictions of East Palo Alto, Palo Alto, Menlo Park, Santa Clara Valley Water District, and the San Mateo County Flood Control District.

The scientific assumptions used to develop the goals and objectives of this project are an outgrowth of the collaboration between all of the stakeholders, including the technical and scientific experts who are part of our coalition of stakeholders.

g. A discussion of how the proposed actions are (are not) consistent with the scientific assumptions and previous assessments completed in the watershed.

The decision to undertake this project was made according to the priorities and recommendations of the San Francisquito Creek CRMP Steering Committee. The CRMP Steering Committee is a broad-based, consensus building process that takes watershed management decisions very seriously. Members of the CRMP Steering Committee (as can be seen 2b) represent a wide range of disciplines. It is a primary goal of the San Francisquito Creek CRMP that any project it undertakes be based in sound science.

h. A description of what baseline knowledge was used to support the management actions described in the proposal, or the likelihood that the management actions will generate more robust baseline knowledge.

The project will add to the body of knowledge by collecting, documenting, and evaluating a larger quantity of data that will useful in improving the ecosystem quality and water quality.

7. A. How will the proposal address multiple CALFED objectives (see Section I) in an integrated fashion, with emphasis on water supply reliability, water quality, ecosystem quality, and levee stability objectives CALFED has established for Stage 1 of the program?

The project will improve ecosystem quality and water quality through updating the DWMP, producing and distributing a watershed map, and conducting community outreach and education.

Updating the DWMP will improve ecosystem quality by improving the effectiveness of efforts to coordinate watershed management among many agencies and jurisdictions. Having an up-to-date Watershed Management Plan that outlines current priorities and recommendations will allow the San Francisquito Creek CRMP to inform the decisions of local decision makers, agency staff, environmental groups, and stakeholders.

Conducting a community education and outreach program will improve ecosystem quality by raising watershed awareness and involving the community in watershed conservation practices. It will do this through a series of creek workdays and through a citizen streamkeeper program. Workdays include removing non-native invasive plant species and re-planting native plant species that have been locally grown and collected.

Invasive plant species significantly alter the food web. Native plant species have a much higher habitat value and greater ability to support valuable plant and animal species by providing a diverse source of both food and habitat. Because of their deep root systems, native plant species also enhance bank stability and reduce erosion and sediment pollution. These efforts align with the shared goal of increasing aquatic and terrestrial habitat and maintaining or increasing biodiversity.

Producing and distributing a watershed map will improve ecosystem quality by educating local decision-makers, agency staff, environmental groups, and stakeholders about the concept of watersheds and the watershed approach to natural resource management and planning. A watershed map that depicts the watershed's stormdrain system will also be used as an education tool to teach stakeholders and the community about pollution prevention.

Water quality.

Updating the DWMP will improve water quality by raising the awareness of local decision-makers, agency staff, environmental groups, and stakeholders about water quality.

Conducting a community education and outreach program will improve water quality by conducting creek clean-ups that will target the removal of trash and other contaminating debris from the creek. A primary goal of the project is to educate the community on the potential for urban runoff to degrade water quality and to teach them ways they can help lessen the problem. The project will raise community awareness about daily decisions and behaviors that impact the creek, and encourage alternative non-polluting behaviors. In addition, by planting and promoting the use of native plant species, the amounts of herbicide used for weed control will be effectively reduced, thereby improving water quality.

Producing and distributing a watershed map will improve water quality by educating the community on the system of stormdrains that carry urban runoff to the creek and to the Bay. By understanding this watershed concept, individuals in the community will learn how their own behaviors contribute to urban runoff pollution and the pollution of the Bay.

B. Explain how the proposal will help define and illustrate relationships between watershed processes (including human elements), watershed management, and the primary goals and objectives of the CALFED (see Section I).

This project will build local community capacity to assess and effectively manage watersheds that affect the Bay-Delta system by developing a team of citizen streamkeepers. Supporting efforts to improve communication, coordination, and collaboration among local agencies and organizations concerned with watershed management. These efforts will inform decisions made at the local government level. Educating the community on how to make wiser watershed management decisions will improve watershed awareness, water quality, ecosystem quality, and biodiversity.

This project will refine the CRMP Draft Watershed Management Plan (DWMP). After its release in 1997, the DWMP was circulated and commented on by all of the jurisdictions in the watershed. Those comments as well as new information gathered on the issues of mitten crabs and the flood of record in 1998 need to be incorporated into the plan. An updated DWMP has been requested by many local government agencies.

This project will develop and implement watershed maintenance and restoration actions by designing and implementing community habitat restoration workdays that focus on creating watershed education opportunities and increasing watershed awareness, increasing biodiversity, improving habitat value, and reducing urban runoff pollution. Workdays will include creek clean-ups, non-native invasive plant species removal, and native species revegetation.

C. Identify a lead agency for environmental compliance, such as CEQA or NEPA. Describe the program's strategy and timetable on environmental compliance.
(2 pages)

N/A

8. Describe any other important aspects of your program that you could not address in the above items, and that you feel are critical to fully describing your project.
(2 pages)

The San Francisquito Creek Coordinated Resource Management Process has created a powerful coalition of stakeholders interested in the welfare of the watershed. By integrating local citizens working at the grassroots level in our processes, we will connect the decision-makers who are already involved with those who live and work in the community. This integrated team has the power to do more for the creek by uniting their combined passions and resources. Arming this collective group with an updated management plan and a high-quality map will enable them to make the best decisions possible about the future of the watershed. Thank you very much for considering this request.

Submit all requested forms, including those not included in this Proposal Solicitation Package, and needed for the project.

CALFED Watershed Program Budget Summary I
San Francisquito Creek Watershed Enhancement Program

Task Description	Labor	Supplies	Materials	Subcontract*	Match	CALFED	Total
Task 1: Adminstration	$ 12,600	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 3,200	$ 9,400	$ 12,600
Task 2: Refine Watershed Management Pla	22,050	3,800			9,750	16,100	25,850
Task 3: Education and Outreach	301,280	10,040	9,000		180,260	140,060	320,320
Task 4: Creek and Watershed Map				61,820	6,500	55,320	61,820
Task 5: Reporting and presentations	15,345	0	0	0	0	15,345	15,345
Totals:	351,275	13,840	9,000	61,820	199,710	236,225	435,935

*Provide a separate itemized budget using this format for subcontracts

Subcontractor Summary for Oakland Museum

Task Description	Labor	Supplies	Materials	Subcontract*	Match	CALFED	Total
Task 4a: Research and Map Compilation	$ 36,750	$ -	$ -	$ 36,750	$ -	$ 36,750	$ 36,750
Task 4b: Project Management	6,500	0	0	6,500	0	0	6,500
Task 4c: Drafting, graphics, layout and desig	10,900			10,900		10,900	10,900
Task 4d: Preparation and materials	0	0	670	670	0	670	670
Task 4e: Editing, printing and distribution	800	1,200	5,000	7,000	0	7,000	7,000
Totals:	54,950	1,200	5,670	61,820	0	55,320	61,820

CALFED WATERSHED PROGRAM BUDGET AND PROJECT SUMMARY II

for The San Francisquito Creek Watershed Enhancement Program

This budget was completed based on the salary levels of the existing staff. The costs for Task 4 were developed by the staff of the Oakland Museum based on their past experience preparing this kind of map for a different area. The costs for Tasks 1, 2, 3, and 5 were developed by staff of the BAA+PCCF organization based on their experience with similar activities.

Task Description			Match	CALFED	Total
Task 1:	Administration:	Jan 05	**$ 3,200**	**$ 9,400**	**$ 12,600**
Task 1a:	*Set up required accounting systems and proceedures, prepare qualrterly and annual summaries, prepare final financial documents*	Jan 05	$ 2,000	$ 2,000	$ 4,000
Task 1b:	Coordinate work of consultants	Jan 05		$ 4,800	$ 4,800
Task 1c:	Reports to Steering Committee and BAA+PCCF Boar	Jan 05		$ 1,800	$ 1,800
Task 1d	Organize insurance for each volunteer activity	Oct 04		$ 800	$ 800
Task 1e	Coordinate with Contract Manager	Jan 05	$ 1,200		$ 1,200

Task Products: Clear financial reports, Board reports

Success Criteria: *Timely completion of fincancial and board reports*